

The Pinal Depot Matter.

THE CITIZEN has already referred to the establishment of a depot for general business at Pinal, about twenty miles east of Casa Grande. From Granville Wheat, Esq., one of the Pinal Supervisors and resident at Florence, we learn that it is the wish of the Florence people generally that it should be done. If it would better accommodate Florence to have a depot at Pinal than at Casa Grande, it certainly would do the same for Pinal, Globe, and other places in that direction, and would render the one at Casa Grande unnecessary, so far as the country is now developed. Pinal would also better serve Tucson. A petition is being circulated here asking for depot privileges at Pinal. The Company is kindly disposed to all this section of country, and it is quite certain that it was disposed to make the change. The wagon road from Pinal to Florence is better and shorter to all the points named to the north and northeast. It would be to the advantage of the railway and its patrons to comply with the request of the petitioners, and there is little doubt but it will be granted and carried into effect as soon as the rush at Tucson and the front is fairly over. But it is a good idea to have the petitions circulated and signed by all friendly to the change both in Pinal and Pima counties.

U. S. Mining Laws Amended.

The following laws were published in the CITIZEN some weeks ago, but as there is a constant inquiry for the law we republish it:

The President has approved the following bill passed by the present Congress, and its provisions are very important to all persons engaged in mining:

A bill to amend sections 2324 and 2325 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning mineral lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that section 2325 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by adding thereto the following words: "Provided, that where the claimant for a patent is not a resident of the land district wherein the vein, lode, or deposit sought to be patented is located, the affidavits required to be made in this section by the claimant for such patent may be made by his, her or its authorized agent, with facts sought to be established by said affidavits; And, provided, that this section shall apply to all applications now pending for patents to mineral lands."

Section 2. That section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by adding the following words: "Provided, that the period within which the work required to be done annually on all unpatented mineral claims shall commence on the first day of January succeeding the date of location of such claim, and this section shall apply to all claims located since the 10th day of May, A. D. 1872."

DERRE & TOWNSEND MILL.

The Ore it Will Work.
From Mr. Derre, of the firm of Derre & Townsend, we learn the following particulars of their mill in Arivaca, which recently made its trial run, and gave perfect satisfaction to those interested. The mill has a battery of ten stamps, two combination pans, and the necessary settlers. It has all the latest improved machinery, and will reduce twice the quantity of ore which mines with less modern appliances would. Two large teams are at present hauling ore from the Austrilitz and Elizabeth mills some nine miles distant, and will within a month have between five and six hundred tons on the dumps, when the mill will commence crushing the same. Until that time it will work on custom rock, several parties having contracted for the reduction of some thing over 500 tons of Oro Blanco and Arivaca ore. The delay in receiving the necessary timber prevented the mill from being commenced as early as was anticipated, the difficulty in building roads to the mines has also retarded the delivery of ore.

From the Sierras.
Some very promising claims are being opened up on the southwest side of the Sierras, about thirty-five miles from this place. They are called the Paul Jones, Big John and Mountain Chief. On the latter a shaft thirty-five feet deep has been sunk, following the foot wall the entire distance, and showing at the bottom an ore vein eight feet in width, with no evidence of a hanging wall. The assays give a result of \$134 in silver, with but a trace of gold. Considerable work has been done on the Paul Jones, from which assays show \$234 in silver to \$34 in gold. Work on the Big John is also advancing very favorably. The ledge upon which these claims are located is quite prominent, and extends through the entire 4500 feet occupied by them. Messrs. Mallock and Anthony are the locators and owners of these promising claims, and have great faith in their permanency and richness.

The charges recently made against John J. Gosper and A. M. Smith, at Prescott, for violation of the revenue laws, have been dismissed. The probabilities are that the violation was unintentional. It is quite certain that many violations relating to stamps and other requirements are those of ignorance rather than intention.

On a test vote at the Kansas State Convention between Grant and Blaine men for the chairmanship, the vote stood 197 to 117 in favor of Blaine.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Texas Pacific Asks for More Time.

Horrible Murder in Washington Territory.

Furious Storm in the Sierra Nevada.

Mayor Kalloch Changes His Base.

(Special to THE CITIZEN.)

Texas Pacific Railroad Ask More Time.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Senate Committee on Railroads gave a hearing to-day to Ex-Governor Brown of Tennessee, Vice President of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, in advocacy of the pending bill to extend the time for the completion of the road. He informed the committee that the road will be completed to El Paso by the 1st of January, 1889, and when that point is reached the company will have constructed 822 miles of its main line and have in operation a total of 1044 miles of railroad, for which it will not have received an acre of land or a dollar of money from the General Government, although the Government has the same privilege to regulate rates for transportation and the same right of the use of all portions of the road for military and postal purposes that the United States enjoys in regard to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads, which were liberally aided from the start. He pointed out that the remainder of the line, viz: 778 miles from El Paso to San Diego, is the only portion to which a land grant is attached. The ten years fixed by Congress for the completion of the road to San Diego will expire in May, 1889; but the company claim that inasmuch as it suspended operations only through reason of the panic of 1873, and as it will have invested fifty millions of private capital in the enterprise before it reaches the land grant at El Paso, the justice of Congress may be confidently invoked to authorize such an extension of time as will enable the company to complete its work with proper economy, and without attempting to rush it through at an extravagant price.

Furious Snow Storm.

TRUCKEE, March 3.—A furious snow storm has been raging on the Sierras since 4 o'clock. The snow plows are running constantly between Truckee and the Summit and from the Summit to Immigrant Gap. At Miller's mill, four miles west of Truckee, the snow is almost as high as the snow plows. A snow plow train which arrived from the Summit came near sticking at one place on account of a heavy snow drift. All the trains are running regular, but if the storm continues until night it will require a superhuman effort to keep the road from being blocked.

Tilden's Bar Opened.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Tilden has captured the Nebraska Democratic Convention, and has a solid delegation to Cincinnati.

English Elections.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—In the elections for Parliament in England on Thursday, neither party made any net gain.

Kalloch Backs Down Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Election Commissioners to-day, after disposing of the routine business the Mayor said: "The Board will meet next Monday to canvass the returns of the late election, a protest will be entered against the canvass on the ground of illegality of the color of the paper used. No body believes it will amount to anything, but the Board should be prepared to meet the question. Auditor Dunn and Atty. Murphy thought the Board had nothing to do with the subject, that it would be a matter for the courts to decide." From the above remarks of the Mayor, it would seem to indicate that he had been misrepresented as saying that he would endeavor to raise a contest over the matter, or that he has receded from his former position.

Severe Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Beyond Summit 2000 feet of snow sheds were crushed during the last severe snow storm, and this portion of the track lies fully exposed to the elements. Should a wreck occur at this point 100 men are held in readiness to be sent forthwith to clear away the wreck. A snow plow train just arrived from the east, plowing very heavily all the way to Broncho. More snow is on the mountains than at any previous time during the winter. Every train requires from one to three extra engines. The telegraph wires are badly demoralized, only three out of nine working.

Horrible Murder—An Indian Shot.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., April 30.—A fearful murder has just been reported from Big Lake County. A small woman, with dark hair and eyes, was found dead, with a bullet hole in the back of her head. Her clothing was completely stripped off, her ankles tied with a rope, and the body dragged up a canyon several hundred yards. The circumstances of the deed bear a striking similarity to another murder recently perpetrated in this vicinity. The officers have a good close at hand.

claw.
An Indian at Umatilla Agency, under arrest for horse-stealing, was shot dead while trying to escape from an Indian who had him in charge.
Belcher Assessed.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Belcher has levied an assessment of seventy-five cents per share.

Stocks.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—California, 2½; Virginia, 2½; Curry, 4½; Justice, 1½; Mexican, 13½; Ophir, 15½; Union, 32½; Nevada, 94½; Eu-reka, 19; Alpha, 7; Jacket, 7½; Best, 9½; Overman, 13½; Point, 2½; Belcher, 3; Utah, 8½; Bullion, 3½; Bodie, 9½; Mono, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—230 shares Orion Stock sold at \$2.50 per share.

FROM THE SANTA CATALINAS.

What is Being Done There.
Much work is being done in the Old Hat District, and each week shows new developments, which strengthen the faith of those who have invested, believing in the permanency and ultimate richness of its mines.

The main shaft on the American Flag is now down 85 feet, revealing a vein 3½ feet wide, which shows an average value, taken from a number of assays, of \$471.26 in silver and \$15 in gold, a total of \$486.26 per ton. There is about \$15,000 worth of ore at present on the dump, and the four men working are taking out about \$1,000 worth of ore each day. Another shaft has been started 300 feet east of the main one. It is down 32 feet, and will, it is expected, strike the ledge at about 40 feet.

The Wedge, adjoining the above mine on the east, has a shaft down 13 feet, which shows a vein 2½ feet wide, assaying \$200 per ton on the average.

The Pioneer shaft is down 42 feet, the entire bottom being in high grade ore, assaying \$400 per ton.

This group of mines has been bonded to Eastern capitalists, who are developing them as rapidly as possible, and will in a short time erect a fifteen-stamp mill. The workings extend for a distance of fully 400 feet, and the work so far performed proves that it is a continuous fissure vein, which, in the future, will not only enrich its owners, but materially aid in bringing the district into the prominence which its merits deserve.

Our Prosperity.

Arizona continues steadily on the up-grade. The Tombstone district is advancing rapidly on a record which is as yet without parallel in regions which, in our later days, have been developed altogether without capital. There is nothing in mining history thus far which rivals the Tombstone mine. It is said that ten million dollars have been refused for it though it is but in the infancy of its development. We do not wonder at this, in view of the magnitude and richness of the ore body thus far disclosed. For the last twenty-five years, many of the most enterprising prospectors on this continent have maintained that Arizona is the real treasure-belt of the United States. Considering the mineral history of Chihuahua, in the early days of the Spanish domination, we should not be surprised to hear of the most phenomenal gold and silver output on record somewhere between Tucson and Santa Fe, near the Mexican line. It is just possible that in the Tombstone may be that charmed circle, although, on the other hand, the Tombstone may be merely one of its outposts. The matter will not long be left to speculation, however, because prospectors are pouring into Arizona and New Mexico in the numbers, which the cessation of Indian outrages now renders perfectly feasible, and which the imminent prospective developments impend.

LETTER FROM APACHE PASS.

Some More New Claims.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—Some few weeks ago two hardy sons of toil while prospecting in the Dos Cabezas mountains, north of Ewell Springs, struck a second Tombstone. There are several immense ledges of gold and silver. Different assays from the New South Wales, owned by Messrs. Cook, Chattman, Blockson and Dunn, went from \$500 to \$2000. One from the Caliente, owned by W. G. Rodgers and E. A. Jones, went over \$800. There is great excitement; miners, and those who know, pronounce it splendid; there are a great many people coming in from all parts of the country. E. M. Smith and W. H. Weeks, two mining experts, have visited the camp. You may expect to hear of some big sales before long. More anon.

M. P. J. O.

The Esperanza.

This mine, located in the Sierras has its shaft down 152 feet. From the 100-foot level a drift has been run parallel with the ledge for thirty feet, the entire distance being in good ore. In sinking the shaft, the first thirty-four feet was sunk in the high grade ore, averaging, by assays, \$152 per ton. At that depth a formation of pyrites of iron was encountered, which assayed only about \$16 per ton. This discouraging vein matter continued for 82 feet, when the shaft passed through it into a body of ore about four feet wide, showing an average of \$136 per ton in silver, and carrying about 30 per cent of lead. The ore is of a character that will require but little trouble in smelting, and will certainly yield a handsome return.

True.

The Phoenix Herald curiously remarks that "the number of new journals appearing, indicate that the election is close at hand."

Tombstone Mines.

The Mizzon Top mine, recently bonded by A. H. Stebbins, which is now being worked, is showing a vein across the shaft, at the bottom, of the same character of ore that is traced from the surface. An average assay of \$167, and they are now opening upon a large body of mineral. We term its location "Mineral Hill," where are located the Anchor, Last Chance, Allie, Luck Sure, Wedge, and other famous mines, and is within a stone's throw of the Sunset.

In the Head Centre, the first level is in carbonate ore, and is drifted south forty feet on its way to the old shaft. In the second level, which is 120 feet from the surface, there is a prospect of fifteen feet, which shows a ledge six feet in width, pitching to the west, in which is free gold and horn silver, some of the richest specimens we have ever seen in camp, and the vein matter shows up largely as the work advances. The Head Centre will prove a valuable investment.

Some gold specimens from the claim of Charles Rodig and others, about one and a half miles west of town, shown to the other day, resembles the gold rock of the Head Centre, and it is thought probable that they are on the same ledge.

On the True Blue two drifts are being run, one to the east the other to the west. These are each twenty feet in from the shaft, and looking well. In one there is three feet of ore in the face, assaying \$400 per ton. Sinking was resumed on the shaft on Monday, while drifting is being continued. On the dump there is over a hundred tons of second-class ore that will assay high, while the first-class ore will go for \$1,000 per ton. The San Jose properties are looking well. Work is being pushed on the Gordon with good results.

The group of mines purchased by J. S. Book, consisting of the Longfellow, Luck Sure, Sunnyside and others, lying along the San Jose road, surpassing the expectations of every body, as the work progresses.—Nugget.

The Mining Inch.

A correspondent to the Chicago Review writes that there are so many inquiries as to what is meant by inches of water that it seems best to present the matter again. While it may seem useless to the miner, there are many people dealing in mines who know nothing about such measurements.

A constant pressure of six inches above the opening is the basis of estimate; for instance, a man says he has or wants 200 inches of water. How can we measure it correctly?—say with the agreed pressure of six inches, the water quietly flowing through an opening of 12½ inches by 15½ inches, will discharge 200 inches.

A miner's inch will discharge a quantity equal to 2,250 cubic feet or 17,000 gallons every twenty-four hours and weighs 130,000 pounds.

An inch of water having a grade of four inches to the foot will carry in twenty-four hours a distance of ten miles, ten tons of bull-nosed quartz, sand and iron, from which it is easy to make calculations approximating near enough to exactness for present purposes.

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A man of mistakes.
The prospector is a man as full of mistakes as a full of trouble. As a rule his life is a series of mistakes; it was almost a mistake when he was born, it was a great mistake when he left the forge or farm to seek sudden wealth in mining camps. He often makes a mistake in thinking he has struck a vein, or that he has a lead at all. He mistakes a loose formation for rock in place, and shining mica for the true metal. But the greatest mistake the prospector makes is in not selling his ore, and he is unable to do so. Truly the prospector makes many a mistake.—[Black Hills Enterprise.]

A Noble Act.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—Acts of unselfish generosity are perhaps none too numerous, yet of more frequent performance than the public knows or believes. It would seem as if the whole array of Tucson newspaper men ought to have discovered and published the fact that Peter Kitchen paid the entire funeral expenses of his late neighbor, A. C. Benedict. Without solicitation, he volunteered to do this kind and timely act. He evidently was moved to it because of the indirect relief it would be to the wife and children in their unexpected bereavement and loss, his kindly feeling towards deceased, and last, but not least, because of a heart naturally disposed to assist those deserving help. Mr. Kitchen and deceased were neighbors for many years when the hostile Apaches surrounded their homes, and sent their messengers of death into the families of each. Deceased made a gallant hand to hand fight with the Apaches a few years ago, and ever afterwards was reminded of it by every step he took. About the same time a member of Mr. Kitchen's family was killed by the same public enemies.

It Makes No Difference.

Although the times are hard and money is scarce, the proprietor of the Red House, Sacramento, Cal., never pays any attention to the outward appearance of things, but goes right on in a straightforward business way. In sunshine or lowering weather, whether the times are flush or depressed, there is no change in the purchase or supply of goods at the people's favorite purchasing depot, Nos. 706, 714, 716 and 924 J street, Sacramento. During the past week this house, no doubt, received the largest quantity of goods ever received in any week by any other dry goods firm in California. Wonder and astonishment increases, and every one conversant with the amount of goods received at the Red House are amazed and bewildered as they witness the unloading of immense quantities of boxes and bales. Where these goods are stored and what becomes of them are still greater sources of bewilderment. Did they but know of the great number of clerks that are constantly engaged in packing goods for shipment to all parts of California and Nevada to fill orders, and see also the number of bundles carried away by city purchasers, they could in a manner account for the large receipts. The display of goods is very fine, and the large stock to select from and the extremely low prices, give the purchaser such advantages at the Red House that all who feel the necessity of economy and the value of money flock there to supply themselves.

SUNDAY SCHOOL teacher: "Annie, what must we do to be forgiven?" Annie: "We must sin."

Patagonia.

ED. CITIZEN:—I have just returned from a three days visit to the Patagonia District, which, I believe is generally understood to include the Harshaw, Patagonia, or Mowrey and Washington camps, all of which are exciting high hope, and to me appear fully justified. A town is rapidly springing into life, when a year ago but a single adobe hut was to be found, now every architectural design is to be observed from the pretentious stonefront, to the modest canvas house. Lots are selling at from five to ten dollars per front foot and purchasers are easily found at these figures. Hermosa was the magic word which caused this heretofore lonely camp to swarm with human life. Paths which were only trod by the Apache in the near past, are now daily pressed by the feet of pilgrims from every land, in pursuit of wealth. Work on the Hermosa mill-site is rapidly approaching completion, and I believe the machinery for the mill is all on the ground. I did not visit the Hermosa mine, as I was informed that visitors were not admitted. It is not to be supposed that this exclusiveness arises from the fear that the mine will not bear the most critical judgment, but is the dictate of a like sentiment to that which governs the children of the east in veiling their most precious beauties from the common gaze. Beyond what I have mentioned, and some prospecting, very little is going on in this part of the district. Mowrey camp is very quiet, nothing doing, except a little prospect work although I understand that Mr. Fish has just visited the camp for the purpose of putting some men at work on the Old Mowrey mine.

It is claimed that some new and very promising discoveries have been made in this camp, but I did not have time to visit them. Four miles further south, in the same range of mountains is situated the famous Washington Camp. None of the mines in this camp have been thoroughly prospected, but about twenty have had considerable work done on them and show splendid results for the amount of labor expended, in fact I doubt if its parallel can be found anywhere. The mines owned by I. I. Baker and others, and known as the Pooled Group, are too well known for any comment of mine. The Holland, a noted property has recently been sold east, and is developing splendidly under the new management, with some thousand to twelve hundred tons of fine looking ore on the dump.

The Belmont, a patented mine, belonging to Henry D. Bacon, of San Francisco, is now being worked again after having laid idle for eighteen years. The bottom of the shaft, one hundred and thirty feet down, is now yielding ore which averages from fifty to sixty dollars, and is as free milling quartz as can be found anywhere. I next visited the Pensacola South and Glazen mines. This property has recently been sold to New York parties, and they may well congratulate themselves on their purchase, for I saw nothing in the camp which had greater promise. It is safe to predict a brilliant future for the Washington Camp, but great care should be exercised in deciding the process for working the ores. Respectfully, S. P. PIONEER.

Complimentary.

By the purchase of the famous Tombstone mines and mills, Mr. Hamilton Diston, of Philadelphia, becomes the mineral magnate of the Queen City, and one of the leading leading metal princes of the country. His success as a manufacturer has been very great, but his triumph in this new field of enterprise will be greater. He is a man of wide saws as well as steel ones; his munificence and enterprise are alike unbounded; he is a leading politician, whose sway is always in the interest of the people; his successful management of the Orion Mining Company is of a piece with his admirable direction of his Keystone Saw Works. Mr. Diston is yet a young man, and before the close of the current decade he will be the foremost citizen of Pennsylvania.—Bullion.

Whither are We Tending.

This ancient, etc., pueblo is getting uncomfortable. We observed this morning on the newly painted front of Mr. Welisch's White House the strange legend, "Post no Bills." And down one of our old familiar alleys is a sign which with the Twelfth Commandment, "Commit no Nuisance," on its face. And our old saws, we are going to have a street railroad. And a burial without a coffin now is quite a rarity in Tucson. Where is this going to stop, and whither are we tending?

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There are circumstances attending this generous act towards his late neighbor and family, which show Mr. Kitchen to be a most noble, unselfish and sympathizing man.

Yavapai Count.

L. P. Nash, from Tonto Basin, brought in 16 ounces of gold, the result of the working of four tons of ore in an arrastra. The ore came from Golden Wonder mine, owned by himself. The work of development consists of one shaft, 30 feet deep, the vein in the bottom being four feet in width.—[Phoenix Herald.]

GLOBE DISTRICT.

How the Mines are Looking—A Prospect Against the Proposed Mining Law.

GLOBE, ARIZONA, May 27, 1880.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—All is well around the Globe. The weather is delightful, the surrounding hills have done their Spring attire, while the cheerful melodies of the feathered minstrels is being poured forth in all its charming sweetness; but thanks to the great supreme ruler we are permitted to enjoy good health, with peace and plenty, with a bright and prosperous outlook for the future and here we have no drooping or loafing, all seem cheerful and happy.

Work is being pushed in every direction with results entirely satisfactory. The San Carlos Mill and Mining Company have commenced to develop their mining property near Ramboz camp; they are going to sink a prospecting shaft to a depth of one hundred feet and cross out the vein, and if the prospects warrant it they will then erect a five or ten-stamp mill at or near the mine. The vein on the surface is about ten feet wide and assays from 25 to 400 ounces in silver and a little gold. This claim is known as the St. Patrick, and is located on the great madre veta, or madre vein of this section on which is located some of the most famous mines of Globe District, namely, the Stonewall Jackson, McMillen, Lee, Mammoth, Imperial, Chromo, Sherman, on the northeast end of the vein, and on the southwest end are located the Silver Queen, Silver Veil, Irene, and include many others the names of which I am unable to recall at present. This immense mineral bearing vein crops out boldly in many places with an average width of twenty feet for a distance of fifteen miles and is located nearly the entire length, and many of the claims are proving to be wonderful in both extent and richness of the ore that is daily being exposed to view, and ere long I hope to be able to inform THE CITIZEN and its intelligent readers of a rich strike in the St. Patrick, which looks now at a depth of twenty-five feet very flattering.

And now in conclusion I will enter one more earnest protest against the two sections of the proposed new mining law; first, the one requiring the deposit of \$50 with the government as a bonus for office fees and as a preliminary step to acquire a title; second, the one requiring \$500 worth of work to be done in one year from the date of location of the claim. These sections to which I call attention are objectionable for the prime reason that should they become a law it would oppress and utterly ruin the poor weather-beaten miners and pioneers of the great west, and if there is a class on earth that deserves favors from this great and prosperous nation by wise and liberal legislation, it is these brave and daring sons of toil and hardship, the pioneers and prospectors. To this class too we owe our liberty and independence, and indeed to these elements we are indebted for all that we possess as a mighty nation and prosperous people, and hence if there is a class of people on earth that deserve the undivided praise of man it is the brave and daring pioneers, those who carry the banners of their country, to uncivilized and undeveloped regions, and in this protest I speak not only for my self, but echo the sentiments of many others whom I have heard express themselves in like manner, as to the injustice and hardships that it would cast upon the poor prospector, and would certainly impede the prospering and development of the country, for there is not one prospector out of fifty who could comply with the proposed law. Hence we hope that it will not pass Congress and become a law.

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Pioneer News Depot

—of Arizona—

Established in 1870,

—By—

J. S. Mansfeld,

Dealer in:

Newspapers, Magazines, Yarn,

Keep Notions, School Books,

Stationery, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements with the best Eastern and California Houses, I can now furnish Papers and Books at the

Lowest Figures.

Special attention will be given to

Subscriptions for Papers and Books.

Smokers and Chewers,

Should take notice that we keep the Best Brands of Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, and everything in the line of Smokers articles.

Strangers coming to Tucson should not forget to visit

The Pioneer News Depot

OF ARIZONA.

The Great English Remedy

S. A. NEVILL'S

Falling Water

Nervous Debility

Spermatorrhea

Loss of Manhood

Protrusion of the Uterus

and all the various ailments of the female system

and restores in a few days

a full supply of blood, and restores the system to its normal state

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